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Appendix

Stuart Symington Cited by AMVETS

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 2, 1958

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, at its recent national convention in Grand Rapids, AMVETS presented our distinguished colleague from Missouri, Senator SYMINGTON, with its first defense award in recognition of exceptional contributions to the defense of the United States and the free world. I can think of no one more deserving of this recognition than Senator SYMINGTON. In its citation, AMVETS points out that Senator SYMINGTON "has brought to the Senate unique understanding of the times in which we live." I concur wholeheartedly with this statement and with the other commendations in the citation.

I ask unanimous consent that the citation be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, together with an excellent address which Senator SYMINGTON delivered before the AMVETS convention.

There being no objection, the citation and address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMVETS NATIONAL CITATION

The 14th Annual National Convention of AMVETS, assembled in St. Louis, Mo., on August 22, 1958, unanimously resolved that its first defense award be presented to the Honorable STUART SYMINGTON, U.S. Senator, in recognition of exceptional contributions to the defense of the United States and the free world.

Throughout his outstanding career, the Honorable STUART SYMINGTON has contributed exceptionally to the national strength of the United States. He has consistently emphasized to the Government and the public the necessity for impenetrable national defense, as a threat against aggression and to successfully counteract aggression should it occur. Senator SYMINGTON continues to protect the United States and the free world through his active participation on the important Senate Armed Services Committee and Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

Senator SYMINGTON, who in 1958 was elected to the U.S. Senate by the highest percentage of votes cast in the history of Missouri, has brought to the Senate unique understanding of the times in which we live. His is the voice of a dedicated American with exceptional knowledge of current military needs. His is the voice of authority on national defense. His is the voice of authority on airpower. His is the voice of authority on defense reorganization.

Senator SYMINGTON's brilliant service as the Nation's first Secretary of the Air Force was responsible for many of the initial and subsequent contributions which the Air Force has made to the defensive strength of the United States and the free world.

Earlier, the devoted public servant enhanced national welfare as Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Chairman of the Surplus Property Board, and Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

AMVETS and the United States—and the free world which looks to America to help preserve its freedom—are deeply indebted to the Honorable STUART SYMINGTON. It is with the greatest pride and appreciation that AMVETS present to him their first national defense award.

Presented August 27, 1958. AMVETS 15th Annual National Convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. E. BURDINE, M.D.,
National Commander.
P. E. HOWARD,
National Executive Director.

THE PROTRACTED PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT
(Address by Senator STUART SYMINGTON before the AMVETS National Convention, Grand Rapids, Mich., August 27, 1946)

It is a great privilege to be with you here in Grand Rapids at this national convention of the AMVETS.

Your organization is unsurpassed in its efforts towards adequate national defense.

Those in Government charged with responsibility in this field depend upon groups such as yours to keep our citizens both informed and alert about whether or not the strength of this Nation is adequate enough to insure our remaining a free people.

National defense is not just physical defense. It involves far more. It is the whole of our effort to keep the peace. It includes economic growth, scientific progress, the state of our morale and the quality of our education.

AMVETS does a magnificent job for its veteran members. But when it branches out—exploring the meaning of Americanism; granting scholarships; helping make better communities; speaking out for the legislation in which it believes—then your great organization makes its complete contribution to our overall security.

In the 15 years since its founding, AMVETS has grown steadily in stature.

And now you stand a vigorous, far-reaching, forward-looking organization, dedicated always to the welfare of our country.

In these 15 years this Nation has matured and expanded under the continuing challenge of world communism. We have disarmed, and armed again; forged great alliances begun to build up underdeveloped areas; and learned some of the patience which must go with leadership of the free world.

Now we enter a new phase. In less than 5 weeks, Premier Khrushchev will come to this country.

It is hoped that he will leave these shores without incident—and with a better understanding of our basic strengths.

But it would be a tragic error to believe that his visit connotes any shift in Communist goals or strategy.

The Sino-Soviet Empire is committed to a single objective. They seek it at times by talk of peace, at times by war; in one place through professed efforts towards peace; in another by subversion.

But the basic goal is always the same: namely the overthrow of parliamentary gov-

ernment, all over the world—resulting in their rule of all people.

We seem now to be headed for a phase which will be marked by increasing contact between communism and free peoples.

This means an increasing competition of words, ideas, and performance; and it is about this—what I would call the psychological side of the conflict—that I would speak briefly today.

The Russians are ready.

In his speech to the Second Congress of the Communist International, back in 1920, Lenin said: "Great are the military victories of the Soviet Republic, but still more significant is the victory over the minds and hearts of the masses, the victory of Communist ideas all over the world."

Following Lenin's advice, the Communists have developed the most effective machinery and the most refined strategy of propaganda the world has ever known.

Their assault on the mind takes many forms. It may be a peace congress in Sweden, a youth festival in Vienna, a strike in Paris, or a fair in New York.

Wherever it is, and whatever it is, you can be sure it is a well planned monolithic effort, with the inspiration coming primarily from two places—Moscow and Peking.

In this area of protracted psychological conflict the Communists are believed to be spending between \$2 and \$3 billion a year. It is an effort which has but one purpose—to draw home the Communist line, so as to soften up any opposition, as they move on with their plans for conquest.

But deeds are stronger than words; and the most ingenious propaganda is weakened if belied by actions.

This is what happened recently in Hungary, and even more recently in Tibet.

And that is why, despite the scope of the Communist effort, it is they, not us, who are vulnerable in this propaganda field at this time—if only we will shed the current complacency and go to work.

Greater effort in the psychological field could draw rich dividends for the cause of freedom.

Behind the Iron Curtain—in the so-called zone of peace in which we now let Communist rule go unchallenged—the people are nevertheless stirring.

Ideas of freedom have seeped through the blockade of indoctrination and thought control.

Why else would 250,000 Poles turn out to cheer the Vice President of the chief capitalist nation of the world?

Why else would 1 out of every 10 East Germans have left their country since 1950, drawn by the symbol of freedom which is West Berlin?

Yes; dissent and doubt are on the rise in many places behind the curtain.

Let me tell you a story, the authenticity of which is vouched for by the distinguished free Austrian magazine, Forum.

At the time of the Hungarian revolution 140 students were expelled from a Moscow university.

Their crime? In the middle of a class on Marxism they began to ask why, in Hungary, workers and peasants had risen against the Communist state.

The Russian students were not satisfied with the answer of their teachers, so they went to the rooms of Hungarian students